



Digital Literacy III: The Internet & Beyond

Unit 1 Internet and Web Basics

EXAM 1 Introduction to the Internet

1. Web pages are stored on a _____.
 - a. Modem
 - b. Client
 - c. **Server**
2. What type of media downloads while it's playing?
 - a. Wi-Fi
 - b. **Streaming**
 - c. 4G
3. The speed of an internet connection is known as its _____.
 - a. **Bandwidth**
 - b. ISP
 - c. Wireless access point
4. A URL is usually typed in a browser's _____.
 - a. Googles
 - b. Plug-in
 - c. **Address bar**
5. The words you type into a search bar are known as _____.
 - a. **Search terms**
 - b. Search results
 - c. Googles
6. A URL is the same thing as a _____.
 - a. Server
 - b. **Web Address**
 - c. Account Profile
 - d. Hyperlink





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7. URL is an acronym for:
- Universal Resource Locator**
 - User Resource Locator
 - Uninterrupted Router Line
8. Review Diagram 1 on the last page; match numbers in the diagram with the descriptions below
- 8 Top-level Domain
 - 4 Parameters
 - 2 Domain name
 - 5 Anchors
 - 6 Sub Domain
 - 7 Second-level Domain
 - 1 Scheme or Protocol
 - 3 File Path
9. A web browser is:
- Software to find and view websites**
 - A user who is surfing the Web
 - Programs that crawl through web page links
10. Before clicking a link you should check the browser's _____ to verify the link is legitimate
- Address Bar
 - Status Bar**
 - Bookmarks
11. Viruses, worms, and Trojan horses are all examples of _____.
- Filters
 - Malware**
 - Spyware
12. Malware that is spread through security warnings or advertisements is known as _____.
- Cyber-snooping
 - Scareware**
 - Phishing





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13. _____ can be added to your computer to track your browsing activity and preferences.
- Cookies**
 - Flamebaits
 - Trojans
 - Downloads
14. If you want to protect your identity while social networking, then you might use a(n) _____ for your profile image.
- Meme
 - Imaginary
 - Avatar**
15. Heated online arguments that occur in posts and chats are known as _____.
- Hot posts
 - Cyber-yell
 - Flame wars**
 - Hot chats
16. Review Diagram 2 and match numbers in the diagram with the descriptions below
- 8 Interacting with people online through websites such as Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn
 - 4 Receive up-to-date website information without visiting the site directly (ex: RSS)
 - 2 Electronic mail: a system for sending and receiving letter-style messages online
 - 5 Refers to online media e.g. videos and music that play while downloading
 - 6 A type of website that allows content to be edited or created by anyone
 - 7 System that allows real-time or immediate messaging and conversations in one window
 - 1 Allows a user to have telephone service through an Internet connection
 - 3 A type of website that is frequently updated with news or comments; short for “Web Log”
 - 9 Allows Internet users to save and share interesting websites
 - 10 Subscribe to a series of audio or video files; basically, a web feed for media
17. RSS is an acronym for:
- Really Simple Syndication**
 - Real-time Subscription
 - Relay and Send Services
 - Read System Status





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18. The foundation of the Internet began in 1969 when the U.S. Department of Defense created:
- ARPAnet
 - Intranet
 - Dot-net (.net)
 - Fishing net
19. Review Diagram 3 and match numbers in the diagram with the descriptions below
- 3 E-mail or instant message scams disguised to look like official communication
 - 11 Keeps visitors from leaving a website by locking them into one or more windows
 - 7 A type of malware that collects information about users without their knowledge
 - 4 Malware that appears to be benign and desirable; tricks users into giving access to the PC
 - 10 An e-mail chain letter that attempts to scare readers into forward the message
 - 2 A self-replicating program that infects a computer by spreading from one file to another
 - 5 Any malicious software designed to damage a computer or invade your privacy
 - 8 Malware or spyware replaces your browser's home page
 - 6 Unsolicited e-mail or junk mail which is sometimes legitimate but mostly used for scams
 - 1 Technique used to redirect a legitimate website's traffic to an illegitimate website
 - 9 Concealed links that trick users into clicking on malicious content
20. Review Diagram 4 and match numbers in the diagram with the descriptions below
- 1 A fake identity or user account created to deceive others for personal gain or ill intent
 - 2 A virtual representation or image of yourself
 - 3 A person who posts comments just to get a rise out of people and cause a distraction
 - 4 When someone loses their job because of something they posted online
 - 5 A heated argument in a social media outlet such as a web forum, mailing list or chat room
 - 6 A virtual name—real name or pseudonym—that is used to identify users on a website
 - 7 A comment posted to provoke a “flame” (an angry response)
 - 8 Something that has gone viral, or spread rapidly around the internet
 - 9 Content that people publish on websites including social media, blogs, and forums
 - 10 Real-time, online conversations in a group room or one-on-one (instant messaging)





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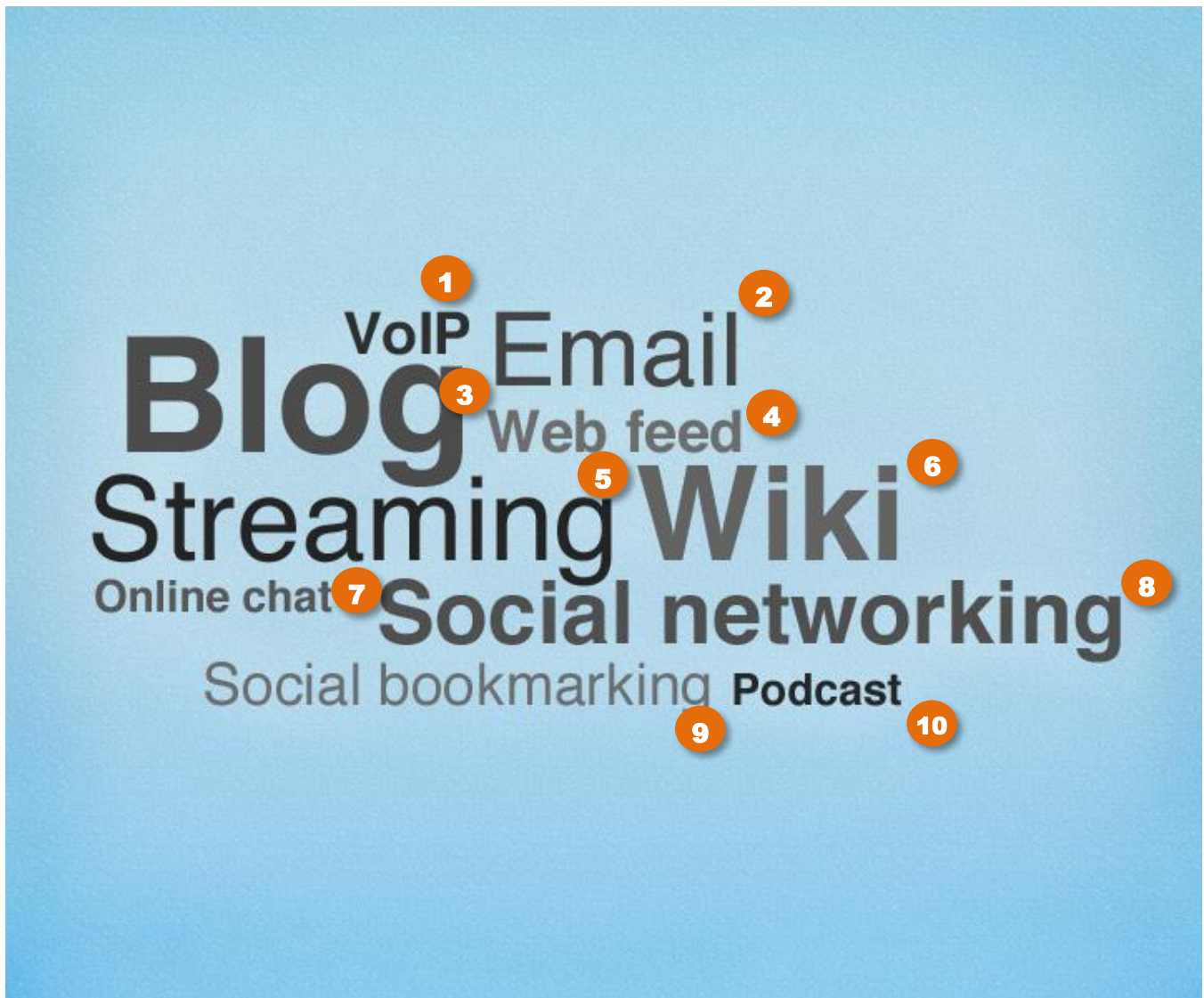
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EXAM 1 Introduction to the Internet

DIAGRAM 1



DIAGRAM 2





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EXAM 1 Introduction to the Internet

DIAGRAM 3





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Unit 1 Internet and Web Basics

EXAM 1 Introduction to the Internet

DIAGRAM 4





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Unit 1 Internet and Web Basics

EXAM 1 Introduction to the Internet

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